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ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOREST TREES.

DEAR SIR—The other queries, remaining to be answered, relate to the cultivation of the Pitch Pine, Cedar, Cherry, and European Walnut.

The cones of the Pitch Pine, *(Pinus Rigida)* should be collected at the same time, and the seed obtained and sown in the same manner, as directed for those of the White Pine, in the numbers of the New England Farmer,* alluded to in my note of the 6th inst. ; but instead of using pots or boxes for seminaries, beds of light loamy mould are quite as good, and may be prepared as for the seeds of the Rock Maple ; but those of the Pines should not be covered more than half an inch deep.

Michaux states that, "whenever the Pitch Pine trees grow in masses, the cones are disposed singly over the branches, and, as I have learned by constant observation, they release the seeds the first autumn after their maturity ; but on solitary stocks exposed to the buffeting of the winds, the cones are collected in groups of four, five, or even a larger number, and remain closed for several years."

This latter assertion I have in part verifi,edduring the last autumn and present winter, and have a cluster of cones, consisting of twelve on the end of one stem, which was cut from a tree in this town in November. Being placed on a table in my library, in which there was a fire, the scales in a few hours began to open, making a snapping repart, as each was disengaged, like that of burning hemlock or chestnut wood. In a few days all the seeds were disclosed, and readily released by a slight shake of the inverted cones.

From the peculiar form and disposition of the membraneous wing, attached to the seeds of this, and of nearly all the cone bearing trees, they acquire a rapid rotary motion on their axis, as they descend to the ground, which can be readily perceived by letting one drop from the hand, held above the head.

On examining, last week, the cones of the scattered and exposed trees, from which I collected some in November, I found that the scales of a large portion of them had opened and the seed escaped ; but still enough remain sealed up to satisfy me, that a sufficient quantity can yet be collected, in any part of the country, where the trees abound for forming seminaries the coming spring. I send you a few gathered on the 12th inst. which if allowed to remain in a warm room, you will speedily both hear and see open, and be able to examine the symmetrical and beautiful conformation of the receptacles for these curious and delicately constructed seeds, which those of all the species of Pines, and of the other resinous or coniferous trees of this country resemble, except the Cypress, *Cupressus Disticha*, the Red and the Southern White Cedar,—differing chiefly in the size, and but slightly in the form of their membraneous wings.

The Pitch Pine is chiefly used as fuel ; some tar however is made from it on the shores of Lake Champlain, in New Jersey, and a few of the western states ; but that important article is chiefly obtained from the southern Long-Leaved Pine,—*Pinus Australis*.

* See New England Farmer, pages 57 and 65 of the current volume.

CEDARS.

The trees bearing this name in the United States are the following : the Red Cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*,—the White Cedar, *Cupressus Thyoides*, and the American Arbor Vitæ or northern White Cedar, *Thuya Occidentalis*. The first and last are the only species indigenous to the New England states.

According to Michaux, the Red Cedar is spread along the sea coast of the United States from Maine to Mexico, but rarely extending further inland than the tide ceases to flow ; that, "the male and female flowers are small, not conspicuous, and borne separately on the same or on different stocks. The seeds are small, ovate berries, blueish when ripe, and covered with a white exudation. They arrive at maturity about the beginning of the fall, and if sown immediately, the greater part of them shoot the following spring, but not before the second year, if they are kept several months."

Not having raised this tree from the seed, I can only give you the methods generally pursued by the most approved writers on arboriculture.

Mr Mahon, a celebrated practical gardener for nearly thirty years, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, gives the following directions for preparing the seeds of the Red Cedar, as well as those of the hawthorn, mezereon, juniper, and holly.

"When you collect these seeds in autumn, mix them with equal quantities of light sandy earth, and lay them in that state on the surface of a dry spot of ground where they cannot be disturbed by hogs, &c. ; form this mixture into a narrow, sloping ridge, tapering to the top, and cover it with light, loose earth, two inches thick all over ; the April following, turn this ridge, mixing the whole together, and form it again in the same way ; repeat this again in the months of July and August, by which the seeds in every part will be equally prepared for vegetation. A trench must be cut round this ridge to prevent any water from lodging about the seed ; for this would rot many and injure others, especially in the second winter, when the stones would be losing their cementing quality and begin to open ; for until this is effected, the kernels cannot vegetate."

Early in the second spring prepare beds in the manner recommended for the seeds of the Rock Maple, and sow the berries, with the earth in which they had been prepared, but covering them less than half an inch deep. If the top of the beds should become dry and stiff, about the time the plants begin to appear above the ground, they should be watered often, but gently. As the young plants are very tender and cannot bear much heat, they should be shaded during the day in the manner recommended for young Plane trees. The beds must be kept clear from weeds throughout the summer, and in the autumn, some rich loam, mixed with ashes, scattered over them, and then it is best to spread decayed leaves, or tanners' bark, between the plants to protect their roots from the severe frosts of winter. The following April, or early in May, the plants should be pricked out into beds, eight inches asunder each way, where they must remain two years and then be planted out, eighteen inches apart, in rows three feet asunder ; or the plants may remain in the seminary two years, and then be removed directly to the nursery ; but in either way they should be taken up with a trowel, or some like instrument, being careful to preserve as much earth as possible about the roots. When planted out they should be immediately watered, and if it should prove very dry weather, this must be occasionally repeated.

I have seen hedges made of the Red Cedar, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some of the more Southern States ; and the Rev. Henry Colman of Salem, having informed me, a few years since, of a new mode of preparing the berries to facilitate their germination, for this purpose, which was communicated to him by the Hon. B. Washington, I recently requested him to transmit me an account, of it, which he has done, and is as follows.

"I have no written account of Judge Washington's cultivation of his hedge. When at Mount Vernon, some years since, he showed me a hedge which enclosed his garden, composed of the common Red Cedar—as well as I can remember, of about eight years old, neatly trimmed, forming a beautiful fence, and a sufficient protection against cattle. The great difficulty in the cultivation of nursery plants of the cedar, with a view to their use as a live fence, has consisted in the very slow and uncertain germination of the seed. The seeds, as you well know, are enclosed in a gelatinous covering, which when deposited in the ground, is liable to become so hard as to prevent the sprouting of the seed, so that it may be in the ground for half a century without starting. He informed me that his gardener had a method, which obviated this difficulty. He first soaked the seeds in warm soap suds, and then rubbed them with a stone like a painter's, so as to disengage them from their covering ; and then planting them they came up, the first year, as readily and certainly as any other seed."

"I admired the appearance of his fence. He informed me that it bore trimming and clipping well ; its growth was vigorous and healthy ; and in many parts of our country a handsomer fence, since it is an evergreen, or a cheaper and more durable fence could not be made. It has a rusty appearance in winter, but in its best season, especially when due pains were taken in training it, I should deem it a beautiful plant."

The *Cupressus Thyoides* is known by the name of *White Cedar* in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, but in the more southern states, by that of *Juniper*. It is rare north of the mouth of Connecticut river, but abounds in the swamps and extensive marshes of the Middle States, Virginia, and North Carolina. It obtains a greater size than the Arbor Vitæ, or Northern White Cedar, reaching 70 or 80 feet in height, with a diameter of three feet.

"The foliage is evergreen: each leaf is a little branch numerously subdivided, and composed of small, acute, imbricated scales, on the back of which a minute gland is discerned with the lens In the angle of these ramifications grow the flowers, which are scarcely visible, and which produ

very small rugged cones of a greenish tint, which changes to blueish towards the fall, when they open to release the fine seeds."*

This cedar has been long introduced and cultivated in Europe, as an ornamental tree. The wood is very valuable and extensively used for fences, shingles, works of joinery, and by the coopers, in those districts of country, where it is indigenous.

The American Arbor Vitæ or White Cedar (*Thuya Occidentalis,*) Michaux observes, reaches "45 or 50 feet in height and sometimes more than 10 feet in circumference; usually, however, it is not more than 10 or 15 inches in diameter. From the number and the distinctness of the concentrical circles in stocks of this size, its growth must be extremely slow: I have counted 117 in a log 13 inches and 5 lines in diameter. The sexes are separate upon the same tree. The male flowers are in the form of small cones: to the female blossom succeeds a yellowish fruit about four lines in length, composed of oblong scales, which open through their whole length, for the escape of several minute seeds surmounted by a short wing."

Having transplanted a number of these beautiful evergreens, about my grounds, I find they bear removal from their native forest, better than most of the resinous trees, and flourish remarkably well. The seeds arrive at maturity very early in autumn, and to obtain them the cones must be carefully watched, and the moment any are discovered open, the desired quantity should be immediately gathered, for in a few days after, all these very delicate and light seeds will be released and borne off by the winds. They should be preserved, sown and cultivated as directed for the pines. Michaux states that "a cool soil seems to be indispensable to the growth" of the White Cedar; that "it is never seen on the uplands among the beeches, &c. but is found on the rocky edges of rivulets and small lakes, or in swamps,—abounding exactly in proportion to the degree of humidity." Those, however which I have cultivated are on a rather dry and gravelly soil; but rich loam and compost manure have been liberally placed about their roots and the earth kept loose and free from weeds.

"The Arbor Vitæ was introduced into France more than 200 years since. The superior beauty of its form and foliage entitle it to preference over the Chinese *Thuya*, as an ornament of pleasure grounds, and the quality of its wood is a sufficient motive for propagating it in our improved marshes in the north of Europe."†

The wood is very durable and much used in the Eastern states, for fence posts, rails shingles, planking small boats, net floats or buoys, and various utensils for domestic use. For durability it is only surpassed by the Red Cedar.

CHERRY.

There are five species of this tree which belong to the United States; the largest and most valuable of which, both on account of the fruit and the wood is that generally called the wild cherry, but more commonly in New England the Black Cherry,—*Cerasus Virginiana.*

The *Cerasus Caroliniana*, or Wild Orange Tree is an evergreen and is mostly confined to the islands on the coast of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. The fruit is not eatable, and the only merit of this tree is its brilliant vegetation, which renders it, when in bloom one of the most beautiful productions of the southern part of the United States, and is selected by the inhabitants to plant about their houses, as it grows with rapidity and affords an impenetrable shade.* It is too delicate to support our winters.

The *Cerasus Borealis*,—the small, or Red Cherry† "is common, only in the Northern States, Canada and Nova Scotia.

The Choke-Cherry, which grows in most of the Northern States, and a species bearing very small fruit, which I have only seen on the flanks of the White Hills near the Notch, are not described by Michaux;—but neither of them are valuable for their fruit or wood; being rather large shrubs than trees.

"The Wild Cherry is one of the largest productions of the American forest,"‡ and is extensively used in the arts, particularly for furniture. In planting groves for timber this tree should not be neglected.

The cherry trees, which are cultivated for their fruit, in this country and Europe, were found in Cerasus, on the coast of the Black Sea, in the ancient kingdom of Pontus, from whence, according to Pliny,§ Lucullus, on his return from his expedition against Mithridates, first brought them into Italy 680 years after the foundation of Rome, and 120 years after, they were carried to Britain.—They seem to have derived their name from that city, or the city from them. Tournefont the distinguished French botanist, who travelled in the East in the year 1700, states that he found all the hills in the neighborhood of Cerasus covered with cherry trees, growing naturally.

The best stalks, on which to engraft and bud the other more choice kinds are the Mazard. The stones should be collected as soon as the fruit is ripe—preserved in dry sand until autumn, or the next spring, when they must be sown in drills and covered rather more than an inch deep. When one or two years old they should be planted out in the nursery, at least a foot apart, in rows three or four feet asunder. The same attention must be bestowed upon their cultivation, as has been recommended for the other trees raised from the seed. The native black cherry makes very good stalks for budding the other varieties upon, and is easily raised from the seed in the manner above described.

WALNUT.

Of the eleven known species of this tree, ten of them are natives of the United States, and the "Common European Walnut"—*Juglans Regia*, was brought from Persia, at a very remote period.—Michaux the elder found it growing, in the natural state on the borders of the Caspian Sea. It is cultivated very extensively in Europe, both for its fruit and the wood, which is much used by the cabinet makers, and for gun stocks, but for the latter purposes our Black Walnut,—Juglans Nigra is much superior.

For raising the plants, the nuts should be collected as soon as ripe, and preserved in dry sand until April, when they must be planted about two inches deep, and four inches apart, in drills a foot asunder, where they may remain for two years; but as "they send down long tap roots, it is best, when they have one year's growth, to open in the spring a small trench close to each row and with a sharp spade, cut the descending roots about six or eight inches underground, casting back the earth when done. This will cause them to throw out a number of lateral roots, and in the spring following, they can be transplanted, with safety, into the nursery,"* where they may remain until five or eight feet high. This is the mode of raising all the species of Walnuts, Chesnuts and Beech-nuts.

Before planting the nuts throw them into a tub of water, to ascertain which are sound, as they will sink and the imperfect float on the surface.—This criterton will answer for all kinds of seed, from the most minute to the largest, for unripe, mouldy, blighted, or defective seed will not sink.

For obtaining the best varieties of nuts, having the thinnest shells and the largest kernels, budding or inarching must be depended upon. These are the general modes by which the choice kinds are obtained in Europe.

The following are the directions for budding in Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

"There are at the base of the annual shoots of the Walnut and other trees, where those join the year old wood, very minute buds, which are almost concealed in the bark." The most eligible situation for the insertion of the buds, is near the summit of the wood of the preceding year, and of course very near the base of the annual shoot; and if buds of the small kind, above mentioned, be skilfully inserted, in such parts of branches of rapid growth, they will be found to succeed, with nearly as much certainty as those of other fruit trees, provided such buds be in a more mature state, than those of the stocks into which they are inserted."

The stalks of the Black Walnut would answer for this purpose, and probably those of the Butternut, (*Juglans Cathartica,*) so common in all the Northern States; but it is doubtful whether the bud of the European Walnut would take on any of the eight species of Hickory.

From the vast importance and the apparent facility of replacing the rapidly decreasing groves of forest trees, I am cheered with the hope, that our industrious and enterprising farmers will soon be induced to exclaim, with the good, old, enthusiastick Evelyn,—"LET US ARISE THEN AND PLANT; for what more august, more charming and useful, than the culture and preservation of such goodly plantations." Respectfully,

Your most ob't serv't,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, Roxbury, Jan. 23.

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* Michaux's N. A. Sylva. † Ibid.

* North American Sylva. † Ibid. † Ibid. § Pliny, book 15, Chap. 25.

RECLAIMED MARSHES.

No. I.

MR FESSENDEN,—Much has appeared during the past year, in your paper, on the subject of *Reclaimed Marshes*, as a probable improvement, from "diking out the sea," by a writer under the signature of "F." from the New Bedford Mercury, and by others.

I think this an error, and presume from the intelligence of the writers, that they will give due weight to the reasons alleged in support of a different opinion.

When great changes are proposed in Agriculture, which constitutes the employment of so large a portion of the people, on whose successful labor so much depends, it is due to the importance of the subject, to make a careful examination, and be well convinced, that an improvement will be ef-

fected, before ancient modes, and habits derived from long experience, are forsaken.

The New Bedford writer states the circumstances of the salt marshes about that place. These nearly correspond with the character applicable to them in New England. The disadvantages mentioned, in the culture of this land, are in a like degree common to all—Such as the distance—The time taken in culture—Making—Loading—Transporting, &c. &c.—All of which it is reasoned makes them "a damage to the owner." That these are disadvantages, must be allowed. But not to the extent urged.

The hay makers are carried to the marshes,and are there supported, by such an economical arrangement, that the labor and general expense,are not discouraging to the farmers, as to this sort of property. To prove this it appears,that no land generally lets for a better price, or more readily. The hay too is often got for half the product, or on as favorable terms as upland growth. The evil of drought it suffers in common with other soils but in a less degree. So with those of the grasshopper, worm, caterpillar,&c. though they are locally and partially afflictive, yet it is believed that the failure of a crop from these or other incidental causes is less frequent in this than in other soils.

The demand for this hay by the farmers in the interior, with other causes, has led to a very successful practice of intersecting and draining the marshes by ditches,which has had the effect to increase the quantity but more especially the quality of the grass.

This mode has been so universally beneficial that it cannot be too highly recommended.

But the price mentioned by the New Bedford writer, viz. $50—$75 and even $100—at which the land is estimated, there is a powerful persuasive of its utility,and a test of value which in general may be relied upon. The estimation of salt marsh it is believed is increasing in this neighborhood and in many instances its value exceeds the prices above quoted.

Holding the opinion, that an acre of the best salt marsh is worth as much, as an acre of any grass land whatever, and that a change to grazing land, as proposed by some, or to purposes of culture, as urged by others, in your paper, would disappoint expectation, and lead to a worse than useless expenditure, it is incumbent on me to show how far this mode of thinking is well founded.

Amongst the advantages that belong to this soil, over every other, it is to be observed—That it requires little or no fencing—It takes no manure from the farmer's yard,but is recruited for the product it yields wholly from the sea; and it requires few or none of those natural or incidental labors and expences which are common to all upland.

The product of the marsh is of great advantage to cattle, especially in the interior, as a change of food, and as a gradual and natural supply,in the best state, of saline matter. This is apparent in their thrift. It has long been known to our farmers, that the value of the manure has been much increased where this fodder has been used. This was perceived, before the application of salt to the soil, was so strongly urged, as it has of late been, in Europe; and it affords a strong practical test of its benefit. In this country the price of salt is too high to justify any very extensive use of it. But to fresh meadow grass, and to hay which it becomes necessary to stack, before it is sufficiently made, salt is a most beneficial preservative, and the writer has long been in the use of several hogsheads of it annually. But when applied as a substitute for the process of drying,or making,experience is against it.

The value of sea weeds, &c. which are spread over the surface of the marshes by the tides, and collected, and transported, for so many useful purposes, with other advantages, need not be urged. We are sensible that to most farmers little or nothing new on this subject can be offered. But long established truths, are sometimes usefully repeated, and reinforced, when ingenious and dazzling theory holds out golden hopes to innovation.

I shall in a future communication with your leave show how far experience is against the change, and offer some observations on the proper uses of diking, &c. And am, Sir, yours.

Boston, Jan. 24, 1827. JOHN WELLES.

DOCT'R HUNT'S INSECT.

Mr Fessenden—In your paper of the 5th inst. you request assistance in investigating the Pear tree insect sent from Northampton. The following is the result of an examination made of the perfect insect, and of the worm or larva which accompanied it.

The former belongs to the order Hymenoptera, containing insects with membranous wings, and the tail armed with a sting or ovipositor. It is the Sirex *Columba* of Linne, or Tremex *Columba* of Latreille. The head and thorax are rust coloured, varied with black,; the abdomen, or posterior part of the body, black, and banded with yellow, the bands (excepting the first one) interrupted on the back; the tail armed with a short, robust spine; and from beneath projects backwards the ovipositor, which is articulated to the centre of the abdomen, and this instrument is the awl, needle, or borer, which has formerly been mentioned. It consists of three pieces; the central one is straight, somewhat spear-pointed at the end, and protected by two lateral, grooved pieces, which when closed, form a hollow tube.

This insect deposits its eggs in the trunks of trees, and the grubs or larvæ feed on the wood, like other timber-eating larvæ. When the female has selected a place in the tree, where she intends placing her eggs, she extricates the central needle, or rather dart, from its grooves, bends it beneath till it stands at a right angle with the body, and then plunges it into the wood: in the hole thus perforated she places an egg, which is conducted by means of the grooved pieces. The length of the ovipositor is from three quarters of an inch to one inch, and it often penetrates the bark and wood to the depth of half an inch or more. Sometimes the insect is unable to withdraw it from the tree, and perishes in the attempt, as was probably the case with the one sent you by Doctor Hunt.

For a figure and scientific description of the female, those who are interested are referred to Mr Say's American Entomology, vol. ii. The male does not appear to have been described by any author, although it agrees in many respects with the two other species described by Mr Say, yet I think it must be distinct from both. It is extremely unlike the female both in colour and size, and is not furnished with the remarkable ovipositor of the other sex. The specimen from which the following description is taken is in a collectiom made by Mr Jotham Fenton in 1798, and is still in good preservation. In the same collection are the sexes of another species of the genus, of smaller size, and of a ferruginous or rust-colour.

Tremex *Columba. Male.* Ferruginous, abdomen paler at the sides, posterior legs dilated, blackish.

Antennæ black, ferruginous at base and tip; wings piceous, nervures blackish; head and thorax as in the female; abdomen flattened, gradually broader at the end, and terminated by a short, serrated, blunt spine, which is black at tip; thighs blackish; 4 anterior tibiæ and 3 first joints of the tarsi black at tips; posterior tibiæ and two first joints of the tarsi dilated, flattened, black, except the superior third of the tibiæ; last joint of the tarsus ferruginous. Length of the body rather more than one inch and one fifth. The female varies in size; the largest being about one and a half inch in length, exclusive of the ovipositor, and the wings expanding over two inches and one fourth.

The eggs are elongated, oval, pointed at the extremity, and less than one twentieth of an inch long; they are deposited during the month of September.

The worm which accompanied Doctor Hunt's Sirex is not the larva of a Sirex or Tremex, but of a Coleopterous insect, belonging to the Cerambyx family.

The larva of the Tremex is whitish, cylindrical, not attenuated behind, with a globular, prominent head, six short legs near the head, and a short spine over the posterior extremity. Before going into the pupa or chrysalis state it envelopes itself in a web or slight cocoon, in which it remains until it assumes the perfect state. Those who have a curiosity to see the larva of our Tremex, may have an opportunity of examining one which (with a specimen of the perfect insect) will be committed to your care. On comparison it will be found to have a general resemblance to the figure of that of an European species in the 2d part of the 6th vol. of Shaw's General Zoology.

An elm tree in this vicinity, which has lost most of its limbs, is a favourite place of resort for the Tremex *Columba*, and several other curious insects;—around it, during the latter part of August and beginning of September, great numbers collect; and often six or more females may be seen at once, employed in depositing their eggs. The males also occur in its vicinity; but no one has been found as large as that described above.

It has been said that the species of the Sirex family in the larva state live in decayed or putrescent wood. Many instances can be adduced of their appetite for sound wood. It is very probable that the presence of these insects, like that of many others, is the *cause* and not the consequence of the decay of the trees in which they are found.—It is stated in the London Zoological Journal that, in the woods of Henham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stanhope, two hundred Scotch firs have been destroyed by the Sirex *Juvencus*, L.; their trunks being perforated through and through by the larvæ of this insect. Mr Marsham, on the authority of Sir Joseph Banks, relates that several specimens of Sirex *gigas*, L. were seen to come out of the floor of a nursery in a gentleman's house, to the no small alarm and discomfiture of both nurse and children. The larvæ must have existed in the boards or timbers before they were employed in building, and these materials would not probably have been used if in a putrescent state.

Yours, respectfully,

Milton, Jan. 18*th*, 1827.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

OF THE ROTATIONS OF CROPS SUITABLE TO DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF SOILS.

The proper distribution of crops, and a plan for their succession, is one of the first subjects to which a farmer newly entered on a farm requires to direct his attention. The kind of crops to be raised are determined in a great measure by the climate, soil, and demand; and the quantity of each, by the value, demand, and the adjustment of farm labor.

In the adjustment of farm labor, the great art is to divide it as equally as possible throughout the year. Thus it would not answer in any situation to sow exclusively autumn crops, as wheat or rye; nor only spring crops, as oats or barley; for by so doing all the labor of seed time would come on at once, and the same of harvest work, while the rest of the year there would be little to do on the farm. But by sowing a portion of each of these and other crops, the labor both of seed-time and harvest is divided and rendered easier, and more likely to be done well and in season. But this point is so obvious as not to require elucidation.

The succession or rotation of crops, is a point on which the profits of the farmer depend more than on any other. It is remarked by Arthur Young, that the agricultural writers, previously to the middle of the eighteenth century, paid but little or no attention to it. They recite, he says, courses good, bad, and execrable, in the same tone; as matters not open to praise or censure, and unconnected with any principles that could throw light on the arrangement of fields. The first writer who assigned due importance to the subject of rotations, seems to have been the Rev. Adam Dickson, in his *Treatise on Agriculture*, published in Edinburgh, in 1777; and soon afterwards Lord Kaimes, in his *Gentleman Farmer*, illustrates the importance of the subject; both writers were probably led to it by observing the effects of the Norfolk husbandry, then beginning to be introduced to Berwickshire. But whatever may have been the little attention paid to this subject by former writers, the importance of the subject of rotations, and the rule founded on the principles already laid down, that culmiferous crops ripening their seeds should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse roots, herbage, or fallow, is now "recognised in the practice and writings of all judicious cultivators, more generally perhaps than any other."

Edit. of Farmer's Mag.

The system of rotations is adopted for every soil though no particular rotation can be given for any one soil which will answer in all cases, as something depends on climate, and something also on the kind of produce for which there is the greatest market demand. But wherever the system of rotations is followed, and the several processes of labor which belong to it properly executed, land will rarely get into a foul and exhausted state; or, at least if foul and exhausted under a judicious rotation, "matters wo ld be much worse were any other system followed."

The particular crops which enter into a system of rotation must obviously be such as are suited to the soil and climate, though as the valuable author so often quoted observes, "they will be somewhat varied by local circumstances; such as the proximity of towns nnd villages, where there is a greater demand for turnips, potatoes, hay, &c. than in thinly-peopled districts. In general, beans and clover, with rye-grass, are interposed between corn crops on clayey soils; and turnips, potatoes, and clover and rye-grass, on dry loams and sands, or what are technically known by the name of turnip soils. A variety of other plants, such as peas, tares, cabbages, and carrots, occupy a part, though commonly but a small part, of that division of a farm which is allotted to green crops. This order of succession is called the system of *alternate husbandry*; and on rich soils, or such as have access to abundance of putrescent manure, it is certainly the most productive of all others, both in food for man and for the inferior animals. One half of a farm is, in this course, always under some of the different species of *cereal gramina*, and the other half under pulse, roots, cultivated herbage, or plain fallow.

But the greater part of the arable land of Britain cannot be maintained in a fertile state under this management: and sandy soils, even though highly manured, soon become too incohesive under a course of constant tillage. It, therefore, becomes necessary to leave that division or *break* that carries cultivated herbage. to be pastured for two years or more, according to the degree of its consistency and fertility; and all the fields of a farm are treated thus in their turn, if they require it. This is called the system of *convertible husbandry*, a regular change being constantly going on from aration to pasturage, and *vice versa*.

Not to repeat the same kind of crop at too short intervals is another rule with regard to the succession of crops. Whatever may be the cause, whether it is to be sought for in the nature of the soil, or of the plants themselves, experience clearly proves the advantages of introducing a diversity of species into every course of cropping. When land is pastured several years before it is brought again under the plough, there may be less need for adhering steadily to this rule; but the degeneracy of wheat and other corn crops recurring upon the same land every second year for a long period, has been very generally acknowledged.—It is the same with what are called green crops; beans and peas, potatoes, turnips, and, in an especial manner, red clover, become all of them much less productive, and much more liable to disease, when they come into the course, upon the same land, every second, third, or fourth year.—But what the interval ought to be has not yet been determined, and probably cannot (from the great number of years that experiments must be continued to give any certain result) be determined, until the component parts of soils, and particularly the sort of vegetable nourishment which each species of plant extracts from the soil, have been more fully investigated.

A change of the variety, as well as of the species, and even the plants of the same variety, is found to be attended with advantage; and in the latter case, or a change of seed, the species and variety being the same, the practice is almost universal. It is well known, that of two parcels of wheat, for instance, as much alike in quality as possible, the one, which had grown on a soil differing much from that on which it is to be sown will yield a better produce than the other that grew in the same, or a similar soil and climate.—The farmers of Scotland, accordingly, find that wheat from the south, even though it be not, as it usually is, better than their own, is a very advantageous change; and oats and other grain, brought from a clayey to a sandy soil, other things being equal, are more productive than such as have grown on sandy soil.—*Supp. Encyc. Brit. art. Agr.* 144. [To be continued.]

WINES AND GRAPES.

We have before had occasion to speak of the fruit garden and vineyard of Mr William Shaw, at the corner of Prince and M'Dougal streets, in this city, and of the remarkable success of that gentleman, not only in vine dressing, but in bringing all kinds of fruits which will grow in this climate, to the fullest and richest perfection. And had it not been for his commands to the contrary, we should more frequently have made our acknowledgements for the several baskets of delicious fruits with which he has presented us during the season.—Of grapes alone, Mr S. has this year successfully cultivated sixty-eight varieties, and, in addition to the bountiful supplies which he has generously furnished his friends, he has sold 3000 pounds of grapes to a single purchaser the past season, of so rich a vintage as to bring 45 cents per lb. As for making wine, it is well known that the exotic wine grapes, although they yield with great luxuriance are not as sweet here as in the countries where they are indigenous, and consequently they are not sweet enough for wine. Mr S. however, has been trying an experiment by mixing the foreign grapes with the luscious Isabella, which is much too sweet for wine, and the probability is, that a compound will make a very rich wine.

Mr S. has lately sailed for England, where it is his intention to visit all the principal nurseries, with a view of making very valuable additions to the horticultural treasures of our country.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

NATURE OF SOILS.

All sands are hot and dry—all clays cold and wet; and, therefore, the manuring sandy lands with clay, or clay lands with sand, is best, for this changes the nature of the land itself; whereas dung, and other substances, afford only an inferior and temporary improvement. Mixed soils, which incline to the clayey kind, are best for corn and pulse. But it is not the natural soil only that the farmer ought to consider, but the depth of it, and what lies immediately underneath it. For if the richest soil is only seven or eight inches deep, and lies on a cold wet clay or stone, it will not be so fruitful as leaner soils that lie on a better under stratum. Gravel is perhaps the best under stratum to make the land prolific.

The best loams, and natural earths, are of a bright brown, or hazely colour. Hence, they are called hazel loams. They cut smooth and tolerably easy, without clinging to the spade or plough share; are light, friable, and fall into small clods without chapping or cracking in dry weather, or turning into mortar when wet. Dark grey, and russet mould, are accounted the next best. The worst of all, are the light and dark ash coloured.—The goodness of land may also be very well judged of by the smell and the touch. The best emits a fresh pleasant scent on being dug or ploughed up, especially after rain; and being a just proportion of sand and clay intimately blended, will not stick much to the fingers on handling. But all soils, however good, may be impoverished, and even worn out by successive crops without rest, especially if the ploughings are not very frequently repeated before the seed is sown.

If we examine tracts of land which have not been cultivated, we find nature has adapted different kinds of plants to most of the distinguishable varieties of soils; and although some belonging to one, may from some cause or other, be found on lands of a different quality, they seldom thrive, or perfect their seeds, so as to become general. The great care of the farmer ought, therefore, to be, by proper mixt res, to reduce his land to that state and temperament in which the extremes of hot and cold, wet and dry, are best corrected by each other; to give them every possible advantage flowing from the benign influences of sun and air; to adopt such kinds of plants as they afford in this state the greatest nourishment to; and to renew their fertility by a judicious allowance of the most proper manures. Where these things are done, there are few spots so unfriendly to cultivation as not to repay his expenses and labour with a plentiful increase. But without these, the best tracts of land will in time become a barren waste, or produce little but weeds.

Farmer's Magazne.

CHARCOAL.

We are requested to notice, for the safety of others, that on the 31st Dec. last, a five pail kettle of charcoal, on fire, was carried into the Meeting house, in Orange, for the purpose of warming the house. The effect was,as might have been expected. Numbers fell to the floor, and others were so materially injured by inhaling the atmosphere,that they could not support themselves for sometime.—Had not the congregation immediately retired, it is believed numbers would have died.

[Montpelier paper.]

An instance of sudden death from charcoal, occurred in this city on Saturday last. The coal had been taken, kindled, from a fire place—One family had on Saturday, a large pot of ignited "Seacoal" in a room, from a belief that the sort of coal would do no harm, and it was difficult to persuade them to remove it. Indeed it was returned again after being once removed. One thing should be recollected, and that is that the deleterious effects of the gas give no warning—they are not gradual—but instantaneous.—*Palladium.*

Roses grafted on Oaks.—A recent French publication announces, that M. Bomowsky grafted or budded rose centifolia, bicolor, lutea, semperflorens, and alba altissina, on the young shoots of oaks planted in pots, and placed in a green house. Rose semperflorens flowered the same year; the others grew but did not flower. Only one sort died. M. B. does not know whether they will last many years or not, but he recollects other analomies of the same kind.

PIGEONS.

By the French law, the lord had a right to the young pigeons of his vassal, except in the March flight. Hartib supposes that there were, in his time, in England, 26,000 dove houses and allowing 500 pair to each house, and four bushels to be consumed yearly by each pair, it makes the loss of corn in a year, 13,000,000 bushels. In Persia, the pigeons are trained to kill the wild ones, of which amusement they are so fond, that a Christian is not permitted to keep any; and Tavernier, who mentions this, adds, that some Christians have become Mahometans, merely to be entitled to this privilege.

In Massachusetts there are 176incorporated manufacturing companies,with an aggregate capital of $29,765,000. There are 54 Banks, with a capital of $16,100,000, of which 15 with $10,050,00 capital are in Boston.—There are also in the State 37 Insurance Offices, with a capital of $9,200,000, of which 22, with $6,800,000 capital, are in Boston. There are 103 Turnpike Corporations. There are 69 persons employed at the Custom House in Boston.

NEW LOOM.

Horace Baker, of Westchester co. N. Y, has invented a loom that will weave carpeting or diaper to any figure, with as much ease and rapidity as plain cloth is usually woven—a little more power being required. It may be attended by any person capable of tying the yarn.

BORAGE.

A writer in a Bavarian journal recommends sowing borage, and when it is full grown ploughing it down as manure, the good effects of which he has proved by long experience. What renders it preferable to most other plants for this purpose, is the great quantity of soda and other salts which it contains: it may be sown in April, and ploughed down in August, in time to be followed by wheat.

Oranges.—Mr White, the delegate to Congress from Florida, states there are annually gathered at St. Augustine and in the vicinity 1,500,000 oranges. There are some trees supposed to be 120 years old, which bear at this time 4000 oranges each. Mr W. says, oranges, limes, lemons, citrons and olives may be cultivated in Florida, in quantities sufficient to supply the whole U. S.

[Hamp. Gaz.]

Hurricane.—The editor of the Salisbury Carolinian, who is an intelligent, truth telling yankee, assures the public that in his statement about the late hurricane in N. C. "the one half has not been told." He says he has been told by gentlemen of credibilty that "a large four horse waggon was carried up and torn into a hundred fragments—the *tire* being twisted off into half a dozen pieces; and such was the fury of the wind, it wrung geese's necks off," &c. [Ibid.]

Longevity.—Joseph and Elizabeth Copeland, of Plymouth, in this state, had 12 children, eleven of whom are now living, of the following ages: 90, 88, 86, 83, 81, 79, 77, 76, 71, 68, 67. There is hardly a parallel for this.—[Ibid.]

Ohio tobacco.—Many hogsheads of Ohio tobacco of the first quality, the growth of 1826, have been inspected at Baltimore and sold at from 12 to 14 dollars per hundred. The cost of transportation from Ohio to Baltimore is $2,50 per 100 pounds.—The Ohio farmers aver that tobacco at $4 per hundred at their farms is a profitable crop. [Ibid.]

It is estimated that during the last year from five to seven hundred houses have been built in Philadelphia. In some places, entire squares have been constructed.

There were brought to the Centre Market, Charleston, S. C. in the quarter ending Dec. 30, 1826—2465 oxen, 580 calves, 2562 hogs, 651 sheep, 628 lambs, 5 goats, and 500 wagons with bacon, poultry, tallow, beeswax, butter, &c.

POST OFFICE IN FRANCE.

The number of letters circulated annually in France, which pay postage, is about 60,000,000 and about an equal number which are transmitted free of postage, forming a total of 120,000,000 letters or packets, which are transmitted by the post. The three-halfpenny post at Paris receives annually about 4,500,000, or nearly a sixteenth of the total receipts of all the posts. The greatest correspondence takes place in the month of January, and the smallest in the month of September.—From 25,000 to 30,000 letters are daily put into the several post-office boxes in the capital; of which from 8,000 to 10,000 are the three-halfpenny post, and 35,000 periodical sheets or prospectuses. Besides these, nearly 144,000 parcels are annually sent to Paris alone.

A Great Yield.—The subscriber raised in his garden the past year, from a single pumpkin seed of the common sort, nineteen Pumpkins, whose whole weight was 442 lbs, the largest 50lbs the the smallest 10 lbs. average weight over 23 lbs. each.

JACOB LOOMIS.

Andover, Jan. 1827. [Hartford Adv.]

It is proposed to extend the *Daily* Line of Stages from Boston to Bangor, Maine.

Of the Officers and *Soldiers* of the Revolutionary army, who served six months and upwards, it is estimated that there are about 20,000 now living.

Some persons conceive that the expedition to the Tagus is a pretext for increasing the forces of G. Britain—that something beyond the affairs of Spain and Portugal is in view—that there is an understanding between France and England on the whole subject—and that Mr Canning did not go to Paris for amusement.

The Senate of Germany has granted to the heir of Schiller a copy-right of his works for 25 years.

Dr Recamier, Physician of the Hotel Dieu, at at Paris, thinks the tongues of bashful maidens blush when shewn to Physicians.

The trade of G. Britain, with the United States, in 1825, amounted to £11,066,793 in which 181,033 tons of American shipping was employed, and 37,852 of British. In 1824 it employed 42,892 British and 132,618 tons of American shipping.

The Western State increases in their relative number of Representatives in Congress; but it is doubted whether the Southern States do.

A Scotch paper says upwards of 10,000 sheep perished in Scotland in the snow storms the latter end of Nov. last.

A citizen from Harlem has obtained from his majesty a patent for a new machine for spinning flax. [Dutch Pa.]

On Monday last a sleigh arrived at N. York, from Albany, in 3 days, with 1600 wt. of poultry.—It came, of course, on the temporary Railway.

The cultivation of Sugar Cane has been commenced in the State of Alabama.

A letter was received in Chillicothe from the younger Lafayette, which was only 29 days in travelling to that place from Lagrange, via Havre and New York.

A bill for a *Grand State Road* and *branches* is before the Legislature of New York. The whole to extend over 447 miles—the cost not to exceed $2000 a mile—or the whole $894,000. To be finished in 1829. The funds are designated.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY 26, 1827.

SWINE.

[Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Gilsum, N. H. January 19, 1827.]

"A few months since, I purchased a pair of pigs of the Bedford breed, of Dr Fiske of Worcester, a male and a female, and have been anticipating the pleasure of rearing a race of swine much superior to what is common among us, but have just met with a grievous disappointment.—My sow, the finest I have ever seen, both for shape and for a propensity to fatten upon whatever food was given her, has recently produced pigs, but I have lost them all. Some of them came dead, and the rest died in about 24 hours after. The sow not only refused to own her young, but attacked them with the ferocity of a tigress. Either the sight or the sound of her pigs appeared to fill her with the most ungovernable agitation and rage.—She seized one of her live pigs in the first place and would have dispatched it in an instant, if not prevented. A dead one was then laid before her to ascertain whether the cry of her pigs was all that excited her rage. Her fury was the same, seizing this with a quickness of which I had never supposed a swine capable, she shook it with such force as to break its bones and tear its limbs.—Nothing we could do availed any thing to induce her to own them. The want of their natural support, or disease, or both, soon terminated their lives. A few hours after they were dead, I presented one of them to the sow, her rage appeared to be gone, she offered it no abuse, and I laid the rest before her, she moved them gently with her nose, grunted over them a note of affection, and appeared, now it was too late, to be disposed to treat them as her own. Her behavior to her young in both cases, appeared to me equally mysterious. Now Sir, if you, or any of your correspondents can communicate any information on this subject, tending to prevent such consequences, I should be much pleased to see it in the Farmer, as it may be beneficial to many who are like myself, ignorant of both the cause, and the remedy, for such an evil."

[The above letter we enclosed to Dr Fiske, of Worcester, a gentleman abundantly able to throw light upon the subject, who politely sent us the following communication:]

My Dear Sir—I have read with much interest the letter from your correspondent, which you did me the favor to enclose. I sincerely regret his disappointment; and feel a peculiar inducement to contribute all in my power to prevent a repetition of his misfortune. It is not uncommon for sows to destroy their first offspring. It is more rare at a later period. In most cases where I have inquired into the fact, whether in old or young breeders, I have ascertained that they had been disturbed in some of their essential habits—either from having been removed from their companions—their range restricted—or from being removed from one pen to another. All these changes however, may be effected with safety, by allowing them sufficient time to become accustomed to them four or five weeks at least. I have known sows do well with a second litter after having destroyed a first, under one of the above mentioned excitements. Hence it would be unwise to condemn to death one which bid fair, otherwise, to be a valuable breeder, even for this most unnatural crime, could it be traced to a palliative cause.

A remarkable occurrence of this kind took place under my own view in the animal which has disseminated the Bedford breed of swine into most parts of the country, one of which, as your correspondent states, has given rise to this discussion. She had brought two litters at a season when she could be safely indulged in a yard abroad. On the approach of the third she was removed to a warmer pen. She brought forth as usual; and at first did no injury, although she seemed constantly uneasy. At the end of the first week she killed one. In the course of the second week she dispatched another; and at three weeks old she destroyed the third. Suspecting the cause, and to preserve the residue, I restored her to her old resort, where she became contented, and treated the survivors with maternal affection.

I have known but one case attended with the extreme ferocity mentioned by your correspondent. It was related by the owner. After furiously dispatching the first, the remaining were removed as fast as they were disengaged, to a basket outside the pen. Finding she continued furiously mad, and bent on further mischief, a cord was wound round her snout so tight as to prevent opening her mouth. After fruitless attempts to get at her pigs, she became quiet and laid down as near to them as possible, in an attitude, "grunting a note of affection," inviting to their approach. All obstructions being removed, they cautiously crawled to her with mutual satisfaction. She reared them with usual care and kindness.

The peculiar ferocity of these animals manifested on these occasions, may be increased if not wholly caused by *hysteric irritability*. Should this be the fact, it does not follow, that a *second yeaning* would cause a similar excitement. This opinion is inferred from analogy, rather than known from any demonstration; as a repetition is not to be presumed where a first experiment has proved so discouraging. I should not hesitate to risk the trial under a like commencement, if the animal in all other respects was of the first character, and not easily replaced. If I succeeded, I should gain also in *quality*, as the young of all animals improve by succession.

It is of great importance that Swine of all descriptions, particularly those intended for breeding, should be rendered perfectly tame and gentle, that their enclosures may be entered at all times, and on any occasion, without giving alarm and exciting their resentment. This is easily done by gentle treatment and early accustoming them to the brush or curry-comb. No animal enjoys it more, or derives from it greater benefit. While it increases their comfort, it adds to their health and growth, and serves in a great manner to correct their tempers and dispositions.

While on this subject, I take the occasion to state a fact of which farmers seem not sufficiently aware, which forcibly illustrates the importance of keeping their swine warmly housed in an inclement season. Late in the autumn I put two shoats, which I had selected for breeders, into a warm enclosure in my barn. Their size and other qualities were of an average with the rest which remained exposed to the weather, except when they returned to their nest. There is at least a third difference in weight in favour of those which are housed, their keeping having been the same.

I cannot, sir, close this long essay without expressing my regret that your correspondent should possess so much good sense and useful knowledge in the economy of husbandry, combined with so much modest reluctance at being publicly known as a public contributor to the common stock of practical information. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the gentleman; but from letters I have occasionally received from him on subjects relating to husbandry, I am persuaded that few of your correspondents could contribute more to the interest of your valuable publication, could he overcome his reluctance and enhance the value of the productions of his pen, by appending his name. Let me ask him with what propriety he can request me, impliedly, or any other of your correspondents, to tax their skill in administering advice for his pigs, without a reward, ample and most acceptable,—a *fee* in kind?

Respectfully yours, O. FISKE.

Worcester, Jan. 23, 1827.

CONGRESSIONAL.

An important measure to wool growers has been introduced in Congress, by Mr Mallary of Vermont.

[*Tariff of duties on Woollen Goods.* On motion of Mr Mallary, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (80 votes to 59,) Mr Buchanan in the Chair, and took up the bill "for the alteration of the Acts imposing duties on Imports."

This bill provides that, from and after the first of August next, the duties on importations into the United States of all manufactures of Wool, or of which Wool is a component part, except Worsted Stuff Goods and Blankets, whose value shall not exceed forty cents the square yard, at the place whence imported, shall be deemed to have cost forty cents, and charged with the present duty accordingly. If exceeding two dollars and fifty cents, and not exceeding four dollars the square yard, to be deemed to have cost the latter sum, and charged accordingly.

Sec. 2d. provides, that all manufactured Wool, now chargeable with thirty per cent. duty ad valorem, shall, from and after the 1st of June, 1828, be charged with thirty-five per cent. duty; and after the first of June, 1829, be charged with forty per cent. duty. If the actual value of such Wool, at the place whence imported, shall exceed ten, and not exceed forty cents per pound, it is to be deemed to have cost forty cents, and charged as in this section provided.

Sec. 3d. provides that Wool, imported on the skin, shall, including the value of the skin, be charged with thirty per cent. duty, till August 1, 1827; and with thirty-five per cent. till August 1, 1828; after which time, a duty of forty per cent. is to be charged.

Mr M. explained the views of the Committee, in an opening speech, of considerable length; and Mr Cambreling having indicated the ground on which the bill would be opposed, the House adjourned.]

☞As some of our patrons may receive this No. of the New England Farmer rather later than usual, we trust that they will consider the time and labour, necessarily devoted to the removing of our apparatus to a new and more convenient office, as a sufficient apology.

From the Middletown Sentinel.

SHAKER BARN.

Mr. Starr—I hand you for the amusement and information of the practical farmer, a description which I have verbally received from a friend of mine, living in that vicinity, of a large Barn, built the last season, in the town of Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass. by the family of Shakers located in that town. It is possible that in some points, the dimensions may be inaccurate; but you may rely that they are materially correct.—Both the size and form are probably unfit for any common purposes—very few farmers would wish to collect so much forage and manure, or have so much stock at one place; but all who have any experience in the business, will agree that there is much ingenuity and convenience, in the design, for a large establishment.

The Barn is built on ground inclining southwardly, in a perfect circle, and is ninety feet in diameter, or across it from side to side. The walls are stone, 22 feet in height, of suitable thickness, and laid in lime or well pointed on each side.—Round the Barn, on the inner side, are stables forming a circle the manger within, and suitable places over it to throw or feed down the hay; the stable and manger occupy about 12 feet, and are 8 feet high; the stables open to and from several different barn-yards, in order to make as many and such divisions of their stock as they have thought proper. The covering of the stables forms the barn floor, which also extends round the barn. There is but one large door way for entrance with teams and loads; this is from the Northern side, from an offset or causeway, 8 feet above the base, and of course 14 feet below the eaves. The cart or wagon that enters with a load makes the whole circuit of the floor, and after unloading comes out at the same door; thus 8 or 10 teams with their loads, can occupy the floor at one time in unloading, and not hinder each other. Within this circle of the stables and barn floor is an area or *bay*, as it is usually called, which is filled with hay, &c. which must be over 60 feet diameter. This is pitched *in* and *on* from any side or place most convenient, or where wanted.

The roof comes to a point at the centre, and sheds off the rain all round something similar to an umbrella. It is supported from the inner circle of the barn floor. The roof boards are laid up and down, which by a transverse sawing of the log were all brought to a point, and then shingled round in the usual mode. M.

A Caution.—A few days since, a respectable inhabitant of this town came near losing his life by taking a tea made of the *Datura Stramonium*, or Thorn apple plant, which was mistaken for Hoarhound. By timely medical aid, however, the fatal consequences were averted, which otherwise must have ensued. We understand that a smaller dose had been taken by another member of the family, which produced a temporary delirium.—We hope this will serve as a caution to those who undertake to administer medicine of any kind.

[Mass. Spy.]

Appropriation for 1827.—Mr Secretary Rush has submitted the estimate for the service of the present year. It amounts to $10,283,929, which is thus divided:—The Civil List, 1,263,894; Miscellaneous, 302,155; Foreign Intercourse, 261,000; Army Expenses, 2,081,253; Fortifications, Ordnance, &c 1,171,400; Revolutionary and Military Pensions, 1,571,240; Indian Departments, 181,224; Arrearages, 20,000; Internal Improvements, 102,000; Naval Establishment, 3,230,260.

Fire in Alexandria.—On the 18th instant, the city of Alexandria, D. C. was visited by a most calamitous conflagration, commencing above Royal street, near Pine street, and sweeping every building on both sides of Pine, as far as Water street, except the Farmer's Bank at the corner of Pine and Royal. It was arrested at Water street after it had consumed Mr Robinson's store and a few adjacent small buildings.

The number of houses destroyed besides back buildings was about 40; and the value of the houses and goods destroyed can hardly have fallen short of two hundred thousand dollars. Some of the property was insured but to what extent is not known: the Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria will, it is supposed, be a considerable loser by the fire. The principal sufferers by loss of property are Mr Hill, Mr Brocchus, Mr Dodds, Mr Harper, Mr Johnson, Mr Rummay, Mr Rudd, Mr Murphy, Mr Hepburn, Messrs G. & J. P. Thompson, Miss Wilson, the Estate of P. G. Marsteller, Jona. C. May, Mr Horwell, Mr Nightingale, Isabel Howard, and several others.

The Office of the Alexandria Gazette was in such danger, (though the building escaped) that the materials were all hastily removed and it will take probably some days to get the office righted so as to resume publications.

This is we believe by far the greatest fire that ever happened in Alexandria.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, under the Office of the New England Farmer, at wholesale and retail,

500 bushels *Red-Top Seed*,
Millet Seed—Mangel Wurtzel—Woad Seed—Dutch Cole Seed, &c. &c. Jan. 26.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold at Auction, That well known Farm, situated in Lynn, about ¾ mile from the Hotel occupied the past season by Dudley Choate, consisting of the following, viz. sixty acres of good tillage land, mostly down to English Grass; on it is two young orchards of apple trees, of good selection of fruit; one hundred ten acres wood and pasture land, which has on it a handsome quarry of rocks, suitable for splitting and dressing, situated one mile from a wharf where they can be taken off by a lighter. There is a commodious Dwelling house built in the cottage form; twolarge barns; chaise house and tool shop; corn barn; shed, and large hog stye; the whole of the buildings nearly new, and handsomely arranged together with two good wells of water, near the house and barns; all the land is adjoining and near the house and enclosed with a good stone wall. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the Farm, previous to the day of sale. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS A BREED, HENRY A. BREED, or WM. CHADWELL, Auct'r.

Lynn, Jan. 11th, 1827.

Approved Agricultural Works.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 79 Washington street, have for sale, a very valuable collection of books on this subject, and directly connected with it, suitable for agricultural libraries—among which will be found.

Farmer's Assistant,
Farmer's Manual
Culley on Choosing Live Stock
Art of Preserving various substances
Davy's Agricultural Chemistry
Conversations on Chemistry
Good's Book of Nature
Thacher's Orchardist
Coxe on Fruit Trees
Farmer's Guide
Cattle Doctor & Cattle Medicine
Smith's Grammar of Botany
Emporium of Arts & Sciences
Various Works on Sheep
Statistical Account of Scotland
Sinclair's Account of the Husbandry in Scotland
Sinclair's General Report of Scotland. Plates
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

Also a very great variety of such books as are wanted, and put into Social and Circulating Libraries, on hand, and supplied on most liberal terms.

R. P. & C. W. have heard many complaints of the miserable quality of paper and type of the common Testaments, and have just got out some very neat, and which they will sell at a moderate price in sheets to the trade on liberal terms. They invite the attention of the public. Jan. 12

Map of New-England.

JUST published, and for sale at the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser,

A MAP of the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut,—with the adjoining parts of New York, Lower Canada, and New Brunswick,

On a scale of eight miles to an inch—exhibiting the situations and boundaries of all the principal roads, streams, bridges, mountains, churches, villages, &c.

Compiled from a careful comparison of all the published maps and charts, and all the surveys, drawings, and other documents which would aid the undertaking, known to the compiler, in the public offices, or in the hands of individuals, and from personal examination of many parts of the country;

And carefully engraved in the neatest and most approved style, by a skilful artist, who has devoted the most assiduous attention to the work.

BY NATHAN HALE.

Price to subscribers, five dollars for plain copies, on cloth and rollers, or folded in a case, at their option; and six dollars for copies put up in the same manner coloured and varnished.

The publication of this map has been hitherto deferred, in consequence of the delay incurred in procuring them to be coloured and mounted in a neat and atisfactory manner, in such numbers as to supply the demand; and in the mean time a few inconsiderable errors have been discovered and corrected. Jan. 19.

Fruit and Forest Trees.

N. DAVENPORT has for sale at his Nursery a large variety of Fruit Trees; also 300 Rock Maples, in a young and thrifty state. This timely notice is given, that persons in want of trees of any description, which Mr Davenport may not have, can send their orders in season to have the trees brought from Long Island. A list of Mr Davenport's trees will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 312.—Orders for trees may be left with John B. Russell, Publisher of the New England Farmer, N. Market street. Trees will be delivered in Boston, and payment for the same may be made to Mr Russell. Jan. 12

☞ *Sportsmen*

Will find at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street, a complete assortment of Powder, Shott, Balls, Flints, and Percussion Caps. The Powder warranted superior to any which can be had in the country—price 62½ cents and 87½ cts. per lb. Shott, Caps, &c. at the lowest prices—wholesale and retail.

6t Nov. 24.

REMOVAL.

☞ *The Office of the New England Farmer is removed to the spacious room over Mr Newell's Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market Street, sign of the Golden Plough,—opposite the head of the New Faneuil Hall Market.*

MISCELLANIES.

When Dr. Sheridan called one morning on Miss M'Fadan, to take his leave of her for a few days, the young lady asked, in a tone that well expressed more than the words which accompanied it, how long he intended to stay away? To which he immediately replied—

You ask how long I'll stay from thee:
Suppress those rising fears:
If you should reckon time like me,
Perhaps ten thousand years.

This reminds us of an elegant and complimentary tetrastic attributed to the Doctor's illustrious poetical namesake, the late R. B. Sheridan, who having on one occasion, staid—not *away*, but too long *with* his fair one, exclaimed at parting—

Too long I've staid—forgive the crime,
Like moments flew the hours;
How lightly falls the foot of time,
Whene'er he treads on flowers.

Shocking.—Dr. Franklin endeavoring to kill a turkey by an electric shock, received the whole discharge of the battery himself, when he good naturedly observed, 'that instead of killing a turkey he had nearly put an end to the existence of a goose.'

Cross Examination.—A witness lately examined in one of our courts, (Illinois) upon a trial concerning a horse trade, was asked by the counsel for the defendant how the plaintiff generally rode?

Witness.—He generally rides a straddle, sir.

Counsel.—How does he ride in company?

Witness.—If he has a good horse, he always keeps up.

Counsel.—How does he ride when he is alone?

Witness.—Really, sir, I cannot say, for I never was in company with him when he rode by himself.

Counsel.—You may stand aside, sir.

Waste of Time.—"It has been discovered," says President Lindsley, in an address lately published. "It has been discovered at length, what indeed was always sufficiently obvious, that a boy need not be kept at school eight or ten years, to learn to read his primer, write his name, cypher to the rule of three, and to hate books and learning for the rest of his life. It has been discovered that a boy may in three or four years, be taught a hundred fold more, by skilful teachers in a skilful way, than their fathers dreamed of learning at all. This is the grandest discovery of our age. It will do more to meliorate the moral, physical, political condition of mankind generally, than all other means ever yet devised."

One thousand tons of iron are annually manufactured into Chain Cables and other work at the Dover Manufactory, N. J. The Morris Canal, which passes near these works, will, when completed, introduce the Lehigh coal at a cheap rate, and open an easy communication with New-York.

The Charleston Patriot says the cold has been greater at the South this season, than at any other period since the year 1780. The Savannah river was frozen over, and there was good skating at Augusta. The Fayetteville paper says that the thermometer there was at 18 degrees below cipher.

A very severe storm of wind accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, was experienced at Quebec, on the last day of December and the first day of January. Several houses were unroofed. The roof of one building was covered with lead; the sheet weighing 2500 pounds, was rolled up and carried into the street by the violence of the wind. A man was frozen to death near St. Rock's suburbs. [N. Y. Dai. Adv.]

Washington City.—The National Intelligencer contains a minute statement of the present population of the Federal City, and of the improvements made within the corporation during the past year. The population is estimated at 16,677. The number of buildings is 2632. The improvements made in 1826 consist of 62 brick buildings of two and three stories, and 63 wood Buildings; shewing a total of 125. In 1820 the population of the city was 13,474. The number of deaths in 1820 was 327, in 1826, 283.

Seal Skins.—Since 1819, fifteen cargoes of fur seal skins, taken within the southern Arctic circle, have been brought into the port of Stonington, Con. and sold for $277,597. Four vessels from Stonington are now engaged in the sealing business.

From the Palladium.

It is said that the Tobacco of which Cigars are manufactured in Havana, can be cultivated to great advantage in Florida. The quantity of Cigars and tobacco imported into the U. S. is supposed to amount to about four millions of dollars annually!

The Russian American Company are fitting out an expedition to explore the western coasts of North America, towards the Frozen Sea, and to Hudson's Bay, for the purpose of adding to the discoveries which have been made by Capt. Parry and Capt Franklin.

Our government has ordered a vessel of war to proceed forthwith to the eastern coast of Colombia for the protection of American citizens and property, in case of need.

In 1825 there were 261,113 barrels of Flour imported into Boston—In 1826, 284,822—Increase 23,799—in 1826, 119,920 from Balt. The importations of 1826, at $6 per barrel, amounted to $1,708,932—to be paid for in Massachusetts produce and manufactures—principally the latter.

It appears from statistical accounts, collected by M. de Cabrol, Prefect of the Seine, that Paris consumes annually 78,000 oxen, 380,000 sheep, and 8,000,000 fowls and other kinds of birds.

Despatch.—According to a new arrangement of the Post Master General, letters will go from Boston to Charleston in nine days, a distance of 1044 miles.

Godfrey King, a Canadian, perished at Albany lately. King, in company with another, becoming fatigued by walking through a snow storm, laid down and got asleep. They awoke in about two hours, when King's companion went for assistance but on returning found him dead.

A correspondent of the Boston Statesman, says, there have been during the last year in this city, 27 fires, and 22 false alarms; the estimated loss by all the fires is $21,400.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c.
D. & C. LANDRETH.
Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

In their selection of FRUITS for cultivation, every care and attention has been paid, and from an intimacy with the subject of many years, they believe it done judiciously.

The ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, both tender and hardy, which they are now cultivating, are some of the most esteemed and admired of both native and exotic origin.

The GARDEN SEEDS, of which a large and general assortment is cultivated, are exclusively of their own rearing, for which purpose a number of acres attached to the establishment are appropriated, and from the moment they are planted, through all the various stages of their growth and ripening are under their immediate care and superintendence, consequently they are enabled to assure purchasers not only of their age, but quality.

Persons ordering any of the articles on their catalogue, may be assured of having them well and safely packed, and of every attention being paid to them, and that they will give satisfaction.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CODMAN, No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. tf. Dec. 15.

Wools.

WHITNEY, CABOT & CO. No. 12, Central street, offer for sale,

75,009 lbs. inspected or stapled Wool, comprising 12 sorts, which is recommended to the manufacturers.—and orders for the same will be executed on fair terms. ALSO,
15,000 do. Eastern and New York washed Lambs do.
25 bales Peruvian
18 do. Adrianople
9 do. Spanish
1 do. Saxony
22 do. coarse spinning
} WOOL.

Particular attention given to the selling of AMERICAN FLEECE and FOREIGN WOOLS, on consignment, and advances made thereon when required. Jan. 5.

WANTED—A man with his wife to take charge of a valuable dairy and vegetable Farm, within one mile of the centre of Salem. To one who can produce undoubted recommendations, liberal terms will be offered. None other need apply. E. HERSEY DERBY.
Salem, 5th January 1827.

TO FARMERS—To let, a farm containing 35 acres of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. There are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees, which are just beginning to bear; also 10 acres of peat meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for the family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years, the first year's rent to be expended for manure, and a part afterwards to be laid out in the same manner every year.—The above offers a desirable opportunity to an intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No one but who can bring recommendations as being such need apply. THOMAS BREWER, 416 Washington str't.

E. PUTNAM No 12 Washington Street, has for sale, Watches, Jewelry, Combs, Fancy Goods, Gold Beads and Silver Spoons, (warranted) which he will sell low for cash.

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Gentlemen who procure *five* responsible subscribers are entitled to a *sixth* volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.